

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with REGULATIONS published under Government Notification No. 514 of 23rd November, 1917, commencing from 1st January next, all PRIVATE RICKSHAS have to be LICENSED as an Annual License Fee of \$10, payable in advance. Ricksha-drivers have to be Licensed at a Fee of 50 cents half-yearly.

C. Mc. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1917. 2369

HONGKONG HOTEL

TEA DANCES.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that in future the CHARGE FOR TEA INCLUDING THE PRIVILEGE OF DANCING will be \$1. per head; 25% of which sum will be donated by the Hotel Company to War Charities.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, Dec. 16, 1917. 2404

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Undersigned with a view to ascertaining:—

1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the Wiring of the premises where it is intended to install such Appliances is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 15, 1917. 2398

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 8th January proximo, at 3 p.m., at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, TENDERS will be received for the contract of "ERECTION OF A BUILDING for the Colonial Secretary's Office."

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.

RAUL M. DE FARIA e MARIA,
Engineer Director.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2391

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION ACT 1908.

In the Matter of NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Seventh and Final return of Capital and Dividend at the rate of Forty Cents (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at Noon to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to—

Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Thorners' Chambers,
Ingram Court,
167, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register—

Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
3 Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.

Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

A. B. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1917. 2278

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1908

In the Matter of THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Final General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3 Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, 22nd December, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company disposed of, laid before, read, and explained, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass his remuneration, and also to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator should be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the dissolution of the Company.

A. B. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1917. 2278



A Quarter Deck Council—Unanimous decision in favour of

FELUCCA EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Possess an individuality and distinction that never fails to charm.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SHIPPING-SUBSIDIES.

MONSTER GERMAN BILL.

The important Bill for the restoration of the German Mercantile Marine, has now passed the second reading in the Reichstag. The Bill has undergone very few considerable changes, but the report of the Reichstag Committee on its secret debates, and the second reading debate in the Reichstag itself, shed fresh light on the ambitious German plan.

It will be remembered that the essential feature of the Bill is the making of direct grants to the shipowners, the amounts being graduated from 80 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the peace value of the particular ship, according to the speed with which the particular ship is put into commission. The Government and the shipping interests have defeated all objections, and the German Empire will shortly be pledged to expenditure of an unknown amount—the smallest estimate is £50,000,000—for the reconstruction of German shipping.

The Committee Report to the Reichstag says that the Government insisted upon the urgency of legislation, on the ground that the shipbuilders must be enabled to make all their plans and to conclude contracts with the building-yards. The Government said that it was aware of the seriousness of the new financial burden, but that direct grants without any provision for repayment, would alone be satisfactory. It was suggested that the immediate consequence of the passing of this Bill would be a flood of similar demands from other industries. To this the Government replied that the position of shipping was quite peculiar, that its restoration was an absolute necessity, and that without a mercantile marine the whole German people would be unable to recover from the consequences of the war. German shipping had been largely due to the measures of the German Government, to supply to the accusation that it is making a free gift to the very strongest German capitalists, the Government claimed that the Bill is keenly desired by organized German seamen.

The most serious view of the enormous expenditures involved in the restoration of the German mercantile marine, the whole business into the German hands. The Government replied that nothing was less suited than

shipping to form a Government monopoly, and that the effect of a Government monopoly would be to threaten German trade with the loss of the international possibilities of expansion upon which its greatness has been based. It appears from this and other statements that Germany seriously expects enemy countries to adopt a different attitude towards this tremendous scheme of Government subsidies from the attitude which it would adopt towards an avowed Government monopoly of shipping.

The Government successfully resisted all proposals that it should secure the right of purchase of subsidized ships, or that it should secure a share of the ultimate profits on subsidized ships. The Government, whose arguments throughout seem to have been those of the Hamburg America Line, said that the old mail steamer subsidies had not been a success, and that schemes for the division of profits between the Government and owners were not really practical.

There was a great deal of discussion as to the probable expenditure under the Bill. As already explained, the lowest estimate is £50,000,000, and this figure was accepted by the Imperial Treasury.

A GIFT TO THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

In the second reading debate the Government upheld all the arguments of the shipping interests; a National Liberal said that the great object must be to make Germany independent of British shipping after the war; and the argument was freely used that the more ships Germany could build the more she will save through the fact that the vast quantities of raw materials that Germany will need will be imported in German ships.

The only real opposition came from the Independent Socialists. Their spokesman was a Bremen Deputy, named Henke. He expressed the utmost scepticism about the Government estimates of probable expenditure, and said that the whole Bill was the work of the shipping interests. The Government was making them an absolute gift, although it cared nothing about the workers in the textile and tobacco industries. Herr Henke said that the German shipowners are not only the most absolute capitalists but the most international capitalists. It might

UNNECESSARY WORKS.

Why waste money and a vast space in determining the exact number of ships to be built? Why not build a few more ships? The Government is making them an absolute gift, although it cared nothing about the workers in the textile and tobacco industries. Herr Henke said that the German shipowners are not only the most absolute capitalists but the most international capitalists. It might

be true that two-fifths of German tonnage had been lost, but the value of the remaining three-fifths had been trebled. Moreover, many new ships had been ordered and would be completed. It was untrue that the position of the German mercantile marine was extremely bad, and although it would not be so large after the war as it was before, there would be plenty of tonnage available. The present gift to the shipping interests amounted to at least as much as the whole of the capital originally invested in German shipping, and this gift, which was to be taken from the German taxpayers, workmen, and soldiers, would amount to more than the levy on capital in the year before the war. The present concessions to the shipowners would only encourage them to make fresh demands, in order to meet the competition with the mercantile marine of other countries. Herr Henke declared that the policy of subsidies could only be ended, like the expansion of armaments, by international agreement.

We are all interested in the fate of "Tipperary," that most tragic song in British history, to the strains of which the old army marched to its death. Major Corbett Smith, in his new book, thus describes its position to-day:—

It seems now almost on a par with the National Anthem of the Allies. For it is often sung at the end of a concert with "God Save the King," and very frequently the men rise to their feet for the singing of it. Several times I have seen it noted in the Press that "Tipperary" is dead. That is incorrect. It has become canonical, it may say the term, by reason of its association with the men of the old army, and so it is sung on special occasions only.

Little did the composer dream that his tune, written for an hour, would become a landmark in British history!

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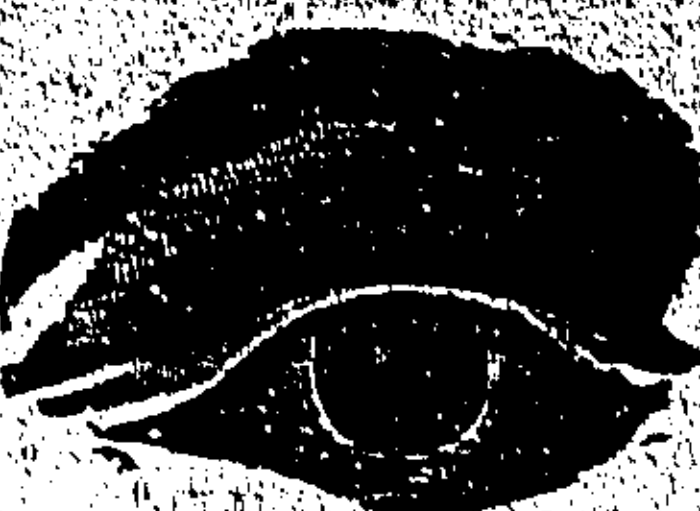
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INTIMATIONS



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(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Given strength and sustains it.
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In 3 Sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., Lough, Bucks, Eng.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70	12	12	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	70	12	12	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	70	12	12	12	12	12
Whampoa Dock	70	12	12	12	12	12
Whampoa Dock	70	12	12	12	12	12

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WHAMPOA DOCK
KOWLOON



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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 21st December, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDAY DRAWING AND DINING ROOM GOODS AND BED ROOM LINENS.

For DRAWING ROOM—Brass Bowls, Brass Vases, Inlaid Burners, Kinkon Vases, Jardinières with stands, Japanese Photo Frames, Flower Vases, &c. &c. For DINING ROOM—An assortment of Table Glass comprising, Soda Tumblers, Tumblers, Sherry Glasses, Port and Liqueur Glasses, Champagne Tumblers, (Glass and Brass Finger Bowls, Decanters, Ice Cream Plates and a few lots of Damask Table Cloths, &c. &c. For BED ROOM—Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cases, Satin Quilts, Counterpanes, &c. &c. A few Suit Cases and Sundries.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917. 2383

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 22nd December, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF JEWELLERY, &c. &c. As follows:—

Diamond, Half-hoop, Marquise and Poy Rings. Gold Brooches and Scarf Pins. Gold, Silver and Rolled-gold Watches by Benson and other well-known makers. Gold Watch Bracelets, Bangles and Charms, (French Bracelets 18 kt. gold, set with 22 Diamonds and 17 Sapphires), Silver Chronometer Watches, Altimeter Barometer, etc., etc. &c. &c. A Pair Binoculars, Old Roman Coin 2 War Medals, Small lot unset Stones, Cameras, etc., etc. &c. &c. A Lady's Hair Fastener "Star and Crescent" set with 4 Brillants.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 10, 1917. 2380

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

MONDAY,

the 23rd December, 1917, commencing at 8 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS, comprising:—

Great Britain, Natal, South Australia, Tasmania, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Victoria, Western Australia, Zanzibar, Zululand, New South Wales, Canada, (INCLUDED IN THIS SALE ARE 20 RARE 3-CORNERED CAPE OF GOOD HOPE).

These are the finest lot ever offered for sale in this Colony.

Every stamp guaranteed perfectly genuine.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

On view 7.15 till 10 p.m. and day of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1917. 2384

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

A STENO-TYPIST seeks a Position. Apply to Box No. 1005. C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1917. 2430

ALFRED HYNDMAN 43 Wyndham Street. Has for sale CARBON PAPER at \$1.00 per dozen RIBBONS at \$1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at \$12.00 per machine per annum. For particulars apply to the above address. Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2375

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CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

FOUR H. P. MOTOR CYCLE "WOLF" FRAME, J. A. P. ENGINE, SPEEDOMETER and "SINKS" CARRIAGE.

Guaranteed in Perfect Running Order.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1917. 2400

PLACE NAMES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GUIDE POSTS TO HISTORY.

SHOW THE EMPIRE IS A PRODUCT OF MONARCHY.

In the course of an interesting lecture to the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Charles Lucas said:—
Apart from Christian names of kings and queens, the British Empire is dotted with Kingstowns, or Kingstons, and Queenstowns. In England, for example, we have in Surrey Kingston-on-Thames; in Yorkshire, Kingston-on-Hull—so called when King Edward I took Hull into his own hands; to make a great port on the Humber; Kingston is the port of Dublin; Queenstown the port of Cork; Kingston is the Capital of Jamaica; it is a leading city in Ontario; the Queenstown Heights, crowned by the Brock Monument, overlook the gorge of Niagara (the scene of a great fight in the second American War of 1812). We have Queenstown in New Zealand, in the Cape Province, in British Guiana; Queensland is very familiar to all of us.

The real point of the multiplicity of the Kingstowns and Queenstowns, as well as of the Georgetown and Victorias, and again of the Prince towns; the Prince of Wales Islands, the Windsors, and so forth, which are to be found Overseas, is that, all the world over, they bear witness, in the first place, that the British Empire is the product of a monarchy, and, in the second place, that the peoples of the Empire have been at pains to advertise the fact. It cannot be too much

emphasised, I think, especially at the time when everybody is throwing up his hat for republics, that the Crown is a very great asset to our Empire—probably the greatest of all our connecting links. The more widely spread an empire is, the more important it is to personally the whole in one central figure—in one sovereign. Those who have been among the advanced democracies beyond the Seas must have been struck by the way in which the King is, so to speak, taken for granted as the indispensable personality, embodying and representing the British State—the British Empire; and in the case of India, where they are feudatory princes of long descent, there could never conceivably be the same loyalty to the changing head of a republic or to a house of commons as there is to a king emperor. Monarchy seems to me to be especially valuable as introducing a personal, a human element into the State as opposed to the machine which is so much in evidence in a republic. The King stands for the British race and for the traditions of the British race; he represents the continuity of the Empire. Louis XIV used the phrase, "L'Etat, c'est moi." This phrase must be reversed in the case of our Monarchy and run, "Moi, c'est l'Etat."—I, the King, stand for the State—stand for the British race and Empire. This truth can well be brought home by reference to the place names of the Empire, and, personally, I should always add the comment that hardly any British subject has seen and knows so much of the Empire as our present King himself.

I have referred to the Louis and the possessions acquired from France. Of course, place names usually indicate who were the previous European owners of the land, if they were not British from the first. For instance, the names Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, and Spanish Town, the old capital of Jamaica, tell us that those Islands once belonged to Spain. But let us take names indicating Dutch origin, to show what a else place names give to history. I have referred to Port Louis in Mauritius. We took Mauritius from the French, not from the Dutch: the Island is full of French names, and, as far as the white population goes, is pre-eminently French. But, as a matter of fact, the Island originally belonged to the Dutch, who left it, upon which the French came in. The French called it Isle de France; but, when we took it long afterwards, we revived the old Dutch name, called after the great Stadtholder of Holland, Count Maurice of Nassau. If it were not for the name Mauritius, we should probably lose sight altogether of the Dutch connection, although, if you look at the map, you will find a district bearing the name of Prince William—evidence of Dutch occupation; and also there is a particularly conspicuous overlooking Port Louis bay, called Pictet Bay, after the first Dutch Governor-General of the East

Indies, who bore that name, and who was last of the Island in 1648. Now turn to the Southern Seas. The Dutch never had any colonies in these seas, but yet there is abundant evidence of Dutch discovery and navigation. New Holland, as Australia is called on the old maps; New Zealand; Tasmania, called after the great Dutch explorer, Tasman; Van Diemen's Land, the old name of Tasmania, called after a Dutch governor of the East India, the Leeuwin—the Lioness—the famous south-west cape of Australia; all bear witness to Dutch exploration and enterprise. South Africa, of course, teems with Dutch names. I take only one instance to illustrate to what extent place names are guide-posts to history. In the infancy of Natal, both the Dutch and English tried to secure it. The Dutch came in from inland over the mountains in the course of the Great Trek; the English came in by sea and began a settlement on the coast. The two chief towns in Natal at the present day are the port of Durban and the inland town, which is the local capital, of Pietermaritzburg. The port is called after the English Governor of the Cape Colony at the time, Sir Benjamin Durban; the inland town, after two Boer leaders, Pieter Retief and Gerrit Maritz.

You will notice that nearly all the names which I have given by way of illustration are names of places in the West and South, not in the East. There is a Victoria in Hongkong, as I have said; and in the Island of Lahuu; and I have mentioned Port Edward in Weihaiwei. Penang used to be called Prince of Wales Island; and other instances could be given. But they are few and far between. The reason is obvious: the East was an old world and had all its names already. Think how great Robert Clive was in the history of India, yet I do not personally know of any single place in India that bears his name. On the other hand, take James Cook, the explorer and navigator. His name is perpetually in evidence in the Southern Seas: you have Mount Cook, Cooktown, Cook Straits, and a river called after his ship, The Endeavour. In India there was Fort William at Calcutta and Fort St. George at Madras, but these names have died out. I can only think of one interesting case of a place name in India telling of a great Englishman—that is Jacobabad, on the frontier of Sindh, which was called into existence in the desert by the famous border leader of Sindh—General John Jacob; and you will notice that this name has been half Indianised. Ceylon has been in the hands of the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English. There is a Point Pedro which sounds Portuguese; otherwise I do not know of any name in Ceylon, unless it be Adam's Peak, which would tell of European connection.

Thus you will notice how these place names indicate a cardinal feature in the story of the Empire. In the West and the South the British people were making new homes, called by their own names or by the names of their old homes. In the East, they were trading among peoples with old civilisations, and old centres of population, doing a wholly different class of work. Babies are christened, given names, as soon as possible after they have been born into the world. There was little or no christening in the East, for, from the point of view of history, the East was not in childhood, but in much more venerable age than the peoples of Western Europe, including ourselves. Note, too, how, all the world over, native names tend to hold their own against imported names. I have instanced Fort William at Calcutta and Fort St. George at Madras which have died out. Penang has ousted the name of Prince of Wales Island. Canada has taken the place of New France, possibly for political reasons. Toronto was christened York after the then Duke of York; in or about 1792, but York gave place again to Toronto. In New Zealand Maori names stand side by side with English, in a much stronger proportion than the Maoris are to the English—Taranaki, Wanganui, and many others. Even in Australia, where the natives were always sparse and of very low grade, native place names are plentiful. Murrumbidgee and Wallaroo are presumably of native origin; they are certainly not English.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1, THERAPION NO. 2, THERAPION NO. 3. This is a French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies have found a cure of their troubles by the use of Martin's Pills. It is the best and most reliable remedy for all ailments of the system. A lady does not say "I am cured" until she has been cured. There is no doubt about it. The pills are sold in all parts of the world. Ask your Dr. or write to Martin's, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

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PALE LIPS ARE A WARNING

The first place where anaemia, or thin blood, shows is in the lips and gums and the membranes that line the eye lids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when the membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quantity or colour.

Thin blood is a danger, it invites disease. As the organisms of the blood have to repel disease germs, thin blood means less power to do this. For instance, when you get a cold, the wound does not heal so quickly if your blood is thin and weak. To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Good, wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day get the French chemists' endorsement, also from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 South Street, New York. One bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, post free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1, THERAPION NO. 2, THERAPION NO. 3. This is a French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies have found a cure of their troubles by the use of Martin's Pills. It is the best and most reliable remedy for all ailments of the system. A lady does not say "I am cured" until she has been cured. There is no doubt about it. The pills are sold in all parts of the world. Ask your Dr. or write to Martin's, 10, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

FIFTEEN MILLION TONS AFLOAT.

PRODIGIOUS WORK OF BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

After three years of war, and in spite of the piracy of German U-boats, whether normal or "intensive," the United Kingdom still possesses over 15 million tons of ocean-going shipping.

That, says the Daily Chronicle, is the salient fact of an examination of the figures dealing with the mercantile marine and the multifarious duties in which it is engaged. They come from a source which may be regarded as wholly reliable. Before the war the ocean-going vessels on the United Kingdom register represented between 17 and 18 million tons, but of these about 5,000,000 tons were engaged abroad. Fifty per cent. of these ships have been brought home to supply our urgent needs. As regards home service, the position may be put thus:—

July, 1914, July 1917.
Tons.
On import trade—15,000,000 7,000,000
On war service — " — 6,500,000
Total — 15,000,000 14,000,000

A further million tons of the total is being used on war service on the east journey, but is available for imports. Some of the speediest and most efficient vessels are auxiliary cruisers; others are floating hospitals. Many are transports. A whole fleet is engaged in taking coal and oil supplies to the Navy, a very substantial number is assigned to the Allies for the carriage of munitions and essential foodstuffs, and there is the constant carriage of supplies to our armies at the various fronts.

With the exception of a few vessels engaged in distant waters on work which is vital to British Colonies, and of vessels chartered to France and Italy, the British Government has requisitioned about 87 per cent. of the ocean-going tonnage on the register. All British liners have been requisitioned, and in both cases the owners receive hire at Government rates, and the profits derived from the freight go to the Government, and not to the shipowner. Moreover, the coastal traffic of the Kingdom is being subjected to a searching review for the purpose of withdrawing vessels which can be utilised for ocean-going work and of bringing about a limitation of tonnage for coastal work. One of the results of these measures is that at present the current market value of neutral ships is double that of British ships.

The effects of the derangement of shipping on last year's trade compared with pre-war conditions may be thus summarised:—
Before the war we were importing at the rate of about 50,000,000 tons a year. In 1916 our imports fell to about 43,000,000 tons, and in the present year it will be considerably less. Of the 50,000,000 tons, foodstuffs were rather less than a quarter. The rest was practically all employed or consumed in promoting the industries and commerce of peace. In 1916, however, two-thirds of all our supplies from overseas consisted of foodstuffs, munitions of war, and the material for the manufacture of a greatly reduced total of productive industries.

QUANTITIES AND VALUE.
An examination of the value of our imports yields an equally significant result:—

In 1913 our total imports were valued at 768 millions sterling, of which about 64 millions came from the countries which we are now at war. In 1916 our imports were valued at 948 millions sterling. The great rise in prices accounts for a large part of the phenomenon of an increase in value with a decline in bulk, but on the best estimate that can be made it would appear that if in 1916 we had imported the 43 million tons of goods which we obtained from the same countries, and in the same proportions as we imported before the war, they would have cost us rather less than 600 million pounds. We paid, therefore, in the year 1916 150 million pounds more than our imports would have cost us if we had continued to buy the same class of commodities and from the same sources as before the war.

We have therefore not only sacrificed, ruthlessly, the needs of industry and commerce, we have in addition paid a far higher price for the unproductive material of war, which circumstances have compelled us to substitute.

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INTIMATIONS



Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE. REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Croupy Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE CHINA MAIL Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Kowloon, HONGKONG.

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WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES OF CHINESE
MARITIME CUSTOMS FOR Kow-
loon and District will be CLOSED to
Public Business on the 22nd instant,
being the Winter Solstice, Christmas
Day and on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Janu-
ary next, being the New Year Holidays.
A. H. HAR
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1917. 2408

IMPORT AND EXPORT OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely
CLOSED on Christmas and New
Year Days. On the other Holidays the
Office will be OPEN for all purposes
as follows:—

MONDAY,
the 24th December, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

WEDNESDAY,
the 26th December, 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1917. 2406

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5
of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS
will be CLOSED for the transaction of
Foreign Business on MONDAY, TUES-
DAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th
and 26th instant.
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1917. 2407

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 24th December, 1917,
ALL Departments will be OPEN
FOR BUSINESS until 7 P.M.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1917. 2408

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

10 a.m.—Auction of Drawings and
Dinning Room Goods and Bedroom
Linens at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.—

Winter Solstice, Chinese Holiday.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Jewellery at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

12 noon.—Auction of 4 Bp. Motor
Cycle, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.—

General Holiday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.—

Christmas Day: General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—

Boxing Day: General Holiday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—

President Woodrow Wilson's birthday
(1856).

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and
Blackwood Furniture, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes & Hough's.

4.45 p.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon:
5.58 p.m.—Full Moon.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.—

Hogmanay.

5 p.m.—Sale of Rare British Colonial
Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1917.

THE CHINESE TANGLE.

It is quite time that some tangible
result emerged from the prolonged
discussions which have taken place
between the two political factions
in China with a view to discovering
a basis for the settlement of the
differences which are finding expres-
sion in civil war. It is a very trite
remark to say that there will be
no peace in China until power is
centralized and until there is
throughout the country an acknow-
ledgement of and a respect for
authority. The problem is how
to get a central authority which
will command universal respect.
If all that the Southern faction
demands were at once conceded,
can anyone suppose that this
would ensure peace and respect for
authority throughout the twenty-two
provinces? It manifestly would not.
Notwithstanding that both sides
continue to show a disposition to
regard compromise as futile, it is
quite clear to the disinterested spec-
tators of the struggle that there will
have to be compromise if some sen-
sible peace and order is to be
restored in China. The existing
Government at Peking is one
which appears to command little
confidence, even in the Northern pro-
vinces. One of our Peking corres-
pondents avers that "what every
element in the North that wants good
government desires is a reunion of the
Peiyang party on new lines, on lines
that would give TUAN CHI-JUI the
leadership, that would eliminate from
the Government TUAN's former cor-
rupt colleagues; that would put the
elderly 'robber' Tushans under a
system by which they could be con-
trolled when they behaved themselves,
and could be quietly dismissed and
replaced when they gave trouble; that
would separate the Chihli leaders
in the South from President FENG
KUI-CHANG and admit them directly
to the councils of the Peiyang party
without the mediation of the Pres-
ident, who has 'marched them up
the hill and marched them down
again' for six years, and that would
eliminate such Japanese influence as
is prejudicial to the economic and
political future of the Chinese people."
One weak point in this scheme is that
the Southerners avow themselves as
firmly opposed to TUAN. Dr.
WU TING-FANG, who has come
down to Canton for the purpose, it is
said, of promoting reconciliation, has
informed the President that if both
sides would sacrifice personal pre-
judices in a common desire to work
for the best interests of the nation
"everything might be settled by law
and common sense." There does not
however, seem much prospect of a
settlement being reached by the
present methods of negotiation. A
more practical method would be
to convene a small Council of
statesmen representing all parties in
the State and let their work out a
basis of settlement which would
enable the various co-operation of
all for the good of the State. The
not came of all the trouble in

course, the low standard of political
education in China. It is nonsense
to say that when the Monarchy was
overthrown a Republic was created.
What the events of the past six
years have shown, however, is that
China is definitely committed to the
idea of Republican institutions, but
before any stable Government can
be formed, or any sound progress
made with administrative reform,
there must be recognition of the fact
that in a country such as China the
growth of republican institutions
will have to be promoted by methods
not strictly republican. Some time
ago the idea of government in China
on the Japanese Genro plan of
earlier days was much discussed and
we believe that in this idea alone lies
the promise of peace and good
government in China while the
Republic is in its infancy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We understand that the salvage of
the *Hongkong*, ashore on the island
of Nanchow, at the entrance to Quang
Chow Wan, is considered possible and
that pumps and gear have been dis-
patched by the *Hamo*.

The Emperor of Japan has given a
donation of Yen 20,000 for the relief
of the sufferers from the Tientsin floods.
Private contributions for the same
purpose in Tokyo and in Osaka are
expected to total over Yen 110,000.

A civil action has arisen out of
the dispute over the winning of the
Champions Cash Sweep at the Shanghai
Autumn Race Meeting and the case
was expected to occupy the Mixed
Court for two or three sittings this
week.

The Hon. Director of Public
Works informs that it has been found
necessary to postpone the date for the
laying of a memorial stone to mark the
completion of the Tyam Tuk Water
Works. The date will be notified as
soon as definite arrangements have been
made.

We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni
that the Very Reverend James A. Walsh,
of New York, Superior of the Catholic
Foreign Mission Seminary, will preach
at the Catholic Cathedral at the 9.30
Mass on Sunday, the 23rd instant, and
afterwards at St. Joseph's Church, at
the 10 o'clock Mass.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The following extract is from a letter
received from an officer serving on the
Western Front:—"It may interest you
to know that the officer who was with
me in the Ypres fight came from Hong-
kong Deane (A.F.) of Butterfield's—one
of the best fellows I have ever met. He
did some fine work and I have never
seen a braver man, but as so often
happens, he was killed towards the end
of the scrap."

The death is announced at Singapore
of Mr. F. H. V. Gottlieb, Registrar of
the Supreme Court of the Colony. He
died from the after effects of dysentery
at the age of 57. Mr. Gottlieb started
work in his profession from the bottom
rung of the ladder, as a third clerk to
the Court of Requests and Police Court,
Province Wellesley, in 1880, and had
held the post of Registrar of the
Supreme Court since January 1908.

LADIES' RECREATION CLUB.

LADIES' SINGLES OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Semi-Finals—
Mrs. Kent beat Mrs. Bell.
Miss Wilkinson beat Mrs. Digby.
The finals, Mrs. Kent v. Miss Wilkinson
will be played on Friday 28th inst. at
3.30.

We are interested to observe how
the much-lauded "business man" when
called in to help the mere politician,
makes it his first business to flatter the
popular delusions fostered by those
who exploit his coming. Lord Rother-
ham, on becoming First Lord of the
Treasury, made it clear that the clamour against "protection-
ists" had very little substance. Similarly,
Sir Auckland Geddes has disposed of the
foolish talk about the "Quintessence of
Whitbait" by showing that it was only
a matter of time before the nation would
be able to retain for national work many
young men of military age. Every right-
minded young Englishman would be
glad to see the colours, but it is not
every one who can be spared for the
Army or the Navy.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(The "China Mail" Service.)

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

ALL THE NORTHERN PROVINCES MOBILISING.

PEKING, Dec. 19.

A mandate appoints General Tuan
Ki Sui (the late Premier) to be Director
of Military Affairs.

Another mandate appoints Wong Shi
Chen's resignation of the war portfolio
and appoints General Tuan Chi Ewei
as Minister of War.

Another mandate appoints Lam Chun
How to be Tschun of Szechuan, and
Chow Tao Kong is made a Pawai
General.

All the northern provinces are
mobilising.

The Premier has telegraphed to Luk
Wing Ting asking when he will come
to Peking now that Lung Chai Kwong
has assumed office as Inspector-General
of the Liang Kwong.

Many important meetings were held
by the Cabinet, and also at the Pre-
sident's Office yesterday.

THE SOUTH-WEST LEADERS AND LUNG CHAI KWONG.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton,
communicates the following:—

The authorities of Kwangtung and
Kwangsi, supported by those of the
South-Western Provinces, have notified
Lung Chai Kwong that his appointment
by the illegal Tuan Chi-jui cabinet and
his assuming the office of Inspector-
General of Liang Kwang will not be
recognized; that his attempt to invade
the two provinces and interfere with
their affairs and self-government policy
will be strongly opposed; and that he
and his men will be regarded as rebels.

It is understood that all those con-
cerned have determined to annihilate
him and his followers in order to end
once and for all that deadly menace to
peace and republicanism in Kwangtung
and Kwangsi.

To still refuse to surrender the com-
mand of his men when having already
been transferred to a civil post, that of
Director of Mining Affairs, is something
that could only have been tolerated by
Tuan Chi-jui, the then Premier who has
been using his office for selfish purposes
and to sustain him to be a menace in the
South.

The Chinese Navy in Canton as well
as the Yunnan troops will co-operate
with the Liang Kwang authorities in
driving Lung Chai Kwong from his pre-
sent power and positions.

PORTUGUESE RED CROSS.

The variety entertainment in aid of
the Portuguese Red Cross Fund was
repeated last night and the audience
which gathered gave testimony of its
endorsement of the previous verdict
of success. Miss Annie Silva's acting
was really good, and considering that
this was her first appearance on the
stage with only a week's rehearsal, she
did exceedingly well. Mr. P. A.
Rosa who, we understand, gave great
help in promoting the concert and
supervising the rehearsals is to be con-
gratulated on the splendid success of
the performances, as also Mrs. Osmond
and Mrs. Remedios who were respon-
sible for the costumes. By special
request a matinee performance, with
slight modifications, will be given next
Saturday.

THE "OUR DAY" FUND IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Penang has forwarded to Singapore
\$225,000 as a contribution to the "Our
Day" Fund and the balance will be
remitted later. The sum of \$175,000
represents Our Day collections and
\$50,000 is on account of the lottery.

The total of \$13,174, collected at
Penang for the Scottish branch of the
Red Cross, has been sent direct to
Edinburgh.

The total amount collected in Singa-
pore to the 12th inst. was \$305,287.60.

In Johore the amount acknowledged
to date was \$119,909.41, including
\$27,608 from a lottery.

WHOOPING COUGH.

WHEN your child has whooping
cough, croup, and expectoration, easy
and effective relief can be obtained by
using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as
soon as the first symptoms appear. This
remedy will also
keep the lungs moist and make it
easier to cough up the mucus. It has been
used successfully in every case of whooping
cough, croup, and expectoration. It is
perfectly safe and can be used by
all children and the elderly.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN ECHO OF THE WAR IN SWATOW.

A Chinese lady was charged before
Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with
attempting to export 238 silver dollars
to Canton without a permit.

Acting Inspector Davitt stated that
the defendant was arrested as she was
boarding a steamer for Canton. A
quantity of the money was concealed
about her person, and the remainder in
her bag.

Defendant pleaded ignorance of the
regulations of the Colony. She stated
that she had arrived only recently from
Swatow where, owing to the fighting,
all her belongings had been pillaged.

The money was all her worldly
possessions.

His Worship fined the defendant
\$25 and instructed her to convert the
dollars into bank notes.

SUSPECTED THEFT.

A Chinese youth was charged before
Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the
unlawful possession of a quantity of
clothing.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He
stated that the clothes had been given
him by a woman in Cross Street.

Acting Inspector Davitt stated the
defendant had been allowed to produce
the woman but was unable to do so.

His Worship remanded the prisoner
in police custody until to-morrow.

AN OPIUM CASE.

Two Chinese were brought before Mr.
Wood this morning, on the charge of
opium smuggling.

Mr. Leo d'Almada who appeared
for their defence asked His Worship to
remand the case until to-morrow, and
that bail be allowed for the defendants.

Mr. Tratman, Superintendent of the
Import and Export opposed the grant
of bail. He said that, from information
he received, he was of the opinion that
the defendants were very wealthy and
important in the opium smuggling ring.

The case was however adjourned, bail
being fixed at \$3,000.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

A Japanese employed as a coal
trimmer on board a steamer, was charged
before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning,
with assaulting two Chinese girls at
Praya East.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

One of the complainants, a little girl
of about ten years of age, gave evidence.

She stated that about 6.30 p.m. yester-
day while she and her sister were walk-
ing along the Praya East they met
defendant who assaulted them.

Defendant was very violent and
frightened witness who screamed for
help. Her cries attracted the attention
of a lunko who arrested defendant.

The mother of the girls also gave
evidence. She stated that she accom-
panied her daughters in a tram from
Shaukiwan. They got off the car at
Causeway Bay and were proceeding
along the Praya East when the defend-
ant accosted them. Defendant laid
violent hands on her daughters, pushing
her elder daughter into a drain and was
about to do the same to her younger
daughter when a lunko who heard
their cries came up and arrested him.

The explanation given by the defend-
ant was that he was assisting in loading
coal at Praya East when the little girl
came up and said something to him in
Chinese. She caught hold of his hand
and when he shook her off, her mother
and sister came up and accused him of
assaulting her. He never intended to do
so at all.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until
to-morrow, bail being allowed on
defendant on a sum of \$50.

ILLICIT EXPORT OF OPIUM.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr.
Wood this morning, one with attempt-
ing to export opium and the other with
aiding and abetting.

Inspector Gordon stated that some
time ago Messrs. Butterfield and Swire
engaged the services of the police
detectives to keep watch in their
steamers to prevent opium smuggling.

Yesterday morning one of the detectives
who was on duty on the bridge of the
steamer noticed a sampan approach the
ship. When the sampan was alongside
he saw the first defendant, let down a
rope from the side of the ship and draw
up a bag. The detective then ran down
the bridge and arrested him, and found
that the bag held four tin containers
50 tins of opium each. The sampan
escaped. At this moment the
other defendant, who was also a
detective on duty in the steamer,
came up to his conference and offered him
\$500 to let the sampan free. This was
refused by the detective who waited
for the police launch which came and
took the other man away. Search was
then made for the other defendant who
had hid himself and he was ultimately
arrested.

Mr. Wood remanded the case until
to-morrow.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA TO THE SHARE- HOLDERS IS AS FOLLOWS:—

Gentlemen:—The Directors submit
to you the annexed statement of the
assets and liabilities of the Company,
and the profits and loss account for the
half-year ended September 30th, 1917.

The surplus of earnings after deduct-
ing current expenditure for the past
half-year amount to Yen 31,470,301,
out of which there have been deducted:

Depreciation of the
Fleet and Property Yen 1,309,744

Insurance Fund Yen 864,770

Ships' Structural Re-
pair Fund Yen 313,844

Yen 2,488,359

leaving a balance of Yen 29,514,075,
including Yen 532,433 brought forward
from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this
surplus be appropriated as follows:

Reserve Fund Yen 1,449,083

Special Reserve for War
Risk and Depreci-
ation of Vessels to be
Built and Purchased Yen 10,000,000

Extra Depreciation of
the Book Value of
the Fleet Yen 1,500,000

Special Reserve Yen 5,500,000

Dividend Equalization
Fund Yen 1,530,000

Fund for the Training
Protection and En-
couragement of
Seamen Yen 350,000

Y. 20,329,083

From the remaining balance Yen
9,184,993, the Directors further propose
that Yen 310,000 be allowed as the
Directors' and Auditors' fees and Yen
1,000,000 as special grant to the staff
ashore and afloat as well as the ordinary
seamen for their services in connection
with the war, and recommend a dividend
at the rate of eight percent per annum
besides two percent per annum as
special dividend and a further forty
percent per annum as extra dividend,
the total of these dividends to absorb
Yen 7,190,480, leaving a balance of Yen
644,513 to be carried forward to next
account.

At the same time the Directors
propose that the share capital of Com-
pany be increased from Yen 44,000,000
to Yen 100,000,000, upon the present
share capital being fully paid up on the
15th February, 1918, the number of
new shares to be issued in consequence
being 1,120,000 of Yen 50 each.

REMPPEI KONDO.

Chairman.

Head Office, Tokio, 29th Nov., 1917.

CHINESE OFFICIALS AND DR. G. REID.

THE ALLIED MINISTERS PROTEST.

The following letter has been
addressed by Sir John Jordan, H.M.
Minister at Peking, to the Minister
for Foreign Affairs at the request
of the Representatives of the
Allied Powers in Peking respecting
the marks of special attention recently
shown to Dr. Gilbert Reid by high
Chinese officials on the occasion of his
60th birthday:—

British Legation,
Peking,
December 7, 1917.

Sir:—I have been requested by my
Allied Colleagues to draw Your Exce-
llency's attention to an article published
in the edition of the "Peking Daily
News" of November 30 concerning Dr.
Gilbert Reid.

It is stated in this paragraph that, on
the occasion of a banquet given in
honour of his 60th birthday, this gen-
tleman received marks of special sympathy
from highly placed Chinese, whose
names are given in the article, including
the present Minister of Marine.

It is moreover declared that Dr.
Gilbert Reid recently presented himself
at the Waichiaopu and was received
there.

My Colleagues and I consider that it
is, to say the least, strange that a person
notoriously working in the interests of
the enemy, and against whom precau-
tionary measures have already been
adopted, should thus be favoured with
special attentions on the part of high
Chinese officials.

I have been requested to warn Your
Excellency against the renewal of such
conduct, which can only cause the
most unfavourable comment in
Allied countries.

(Sd.) J. N. JORDAN,
His Excellency,
Mr. Lu Chang-lung,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is
the largest selling cough medicine
in the world today because it does
exactly what a cough medicine is sup-
posed to do. It stops coughs and
cures colds, whooping cough, croup,
and all other respiratory troubles.

It is perfectly safe and can be used by
all children and the elderly.

It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co. Offices, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIPORE	Dec. 22, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLING	Dec. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLING	Dec. 23, Daylight.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	HUICHOW	Dec. 27, at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

MANTALA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUNTSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WINGSANG	SATURDAY, Dec. 22, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	MONDAY, Dec. 24, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	TAISANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when in port.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Comprising 9 to 10 Days)

*HAITAN..... [Capt. A. E. Hodgins] FRIDAY, 21st Dec. at 12 Noon.
(* Calling Swatow Passengers only).

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo to the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to—
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2312

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KONINKIN DER NEDERLAND" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 31st December, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th December, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th December at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas. No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINES, Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1917. 2307

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM VANCOUVER AND JAPAN.

THE Steamship "MAYACHI MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 p.m. on 27th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas on 27th December, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1917. 2304

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas on 24th instant at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1917. 2302

THE CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Map
and Guide
(COLOURED)
PRICE 50 CENTS

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
"HAWAII MARU" Monday, 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
"CANADA MARU" Wednesday, 2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"KALJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.
"JOSHIN MARU" Wednesday, 26th Dec. at 8 a.m.* Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

and vice versa, fortnightly joint-service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines. Next departures from HONGKONG:

To	Steamers	Tons	Sailings
to SAN FRANCISCO	Kwai	8,000	26th December.
	Grotius	10,000	2nd January.
	Vondel	10,000	9th January.

To	Steamers	Tons	Sailings
to SINGAPORE and JAVA	Ophir	8,000	26th December.
	Princes Juliana	14,000	12th January.
	Grotius	8,000	26th January.
	Rembrandt	10,000	9th February.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINES, Agents.

Telephones 1574-1575-1576.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With Liberty to call at the Malacca Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sail on or about

For Sailing dates, Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

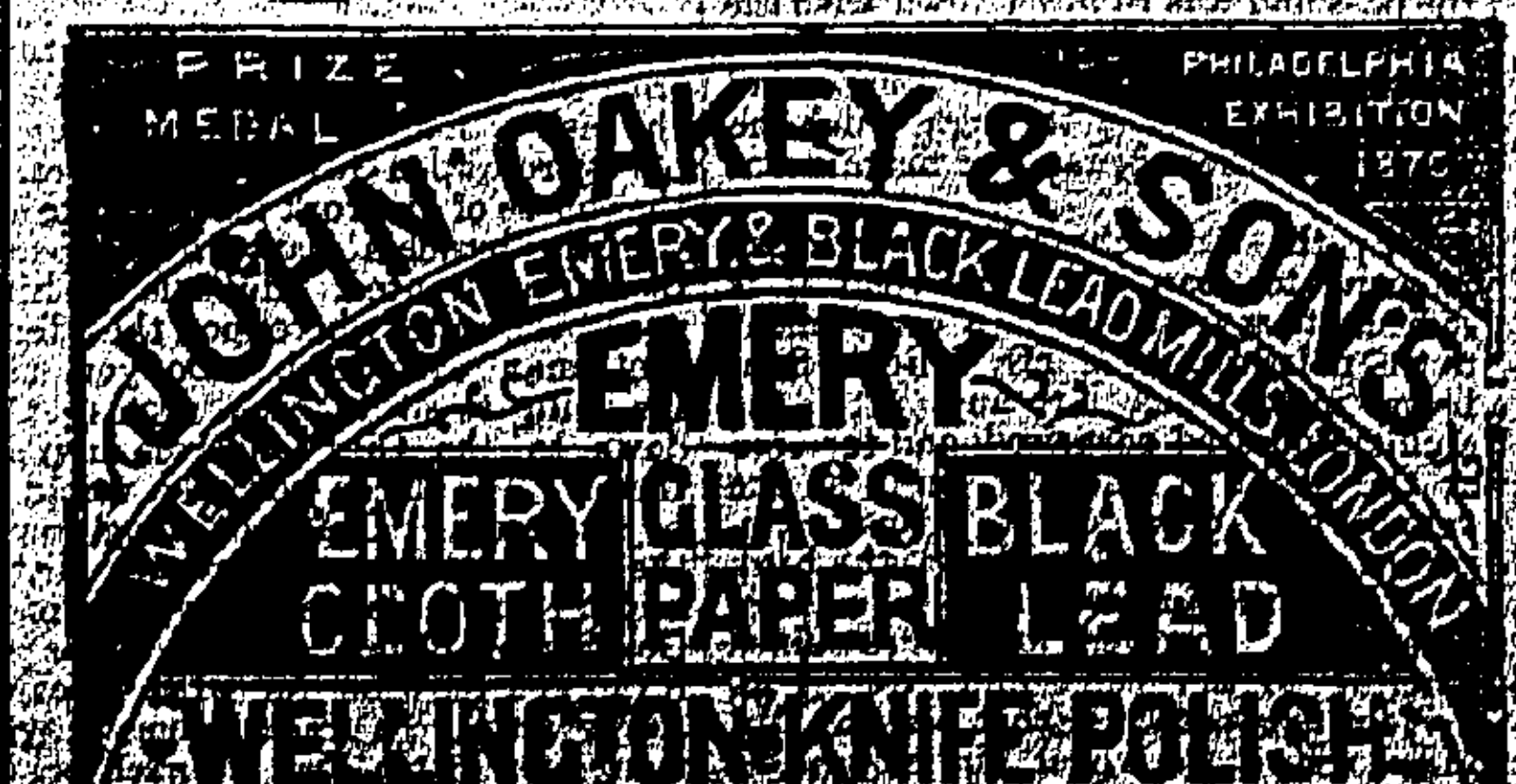
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

There is nothing like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No amount of medicine, or other treatment, can penetrate to the source of the impurity, and therefore, it is impossible to remove it from the system. The only way to do this is by the use of Vetarzo Blood Medicine. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all diseases of the blood, such as skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, indigestion, and all other ailments arising from impure blood. It is a powerful purifier, and its use will result in a healthy, glowing complexion, and a feeling of well-being. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. See our literature for full particulars. It is sold by all chemists and druggists. It is a powerful purifier, and its use will result in a healthy, glowing complexion, and a feeling of well-being. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LTD., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Displacement	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.L. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, NAGASAKI & YOKOHAMA	SINABA MARU, Capt. Higo	Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 31st Dec. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	SARY MARU, Capt. Yoshikawa	Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	SATSUTA MARU, Capt. Inada	Tons 16,000	SUNDAY, 13th Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Saito	Tons 8,000	FRIDAY, 4th Jan.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADRIDA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, S. MURAI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 97 & 98.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the deceased),

FRIDAY,

the 22nd December, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—
Upolstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, etc., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double and Single Beds, and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, and Writing Tables, etc., Sunday Electro-Fitted Ware.

Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold blackwood Screens, Side Tables, etc., Picture, etc., Iron Safe, etc., A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, etc.

PIANO by COLLARD & COLLARD. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 20, 1917. 2400

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON YAN, a Chinese graduate trained in literature, has been a teacher in European and American schools in the Colony for ten years. He has a good command of English and is well qualified to teach the Chinese language. He has also a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is well qualified to teach the English language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 104, N. Wing Lok Street, Hongkong.

(1251)

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Underigned having been appointed Sole Agents for the COWLEY HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Shippers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers), are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents, Cowley Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$25 per annum in advance and per month in arrears.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Editor, No. 8, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 6 should be sent to the Editor, not later than 11.30 a.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 9 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone No. 21. THE CHINA MAIL, Limited.

Before deciding upon your next motorcycle see the three new 1918 model

Indian Motorcycles.

2 1/2 h.p. Featherweight.
5 h.p. Little Twin.
7 1/2 h.p. Big Twin.

Fresh shipment due in Hongkong this month.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Tel. 57. 4, Des Vaux Road.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.
Mrs. R. d'Anjou, Mr. L. J. G. Bailly, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Cuthbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgcombe, Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Ford, Mr. W. C. Graves, Mr. G. Harris, Mr. D. H. Ingram, Mr. S. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Junghans, Mr. J. Kano, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kranz, Mr. J. Kan, Mr. Paul Krenner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Killman, Miss Louisa, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Maupin, Mr. T. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Newell, Mr. W. C. Oman, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Parker, Mr. J. H. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Reid, Mr. J. P. Ripley, Mr. H. P. Sierrett, Miss M. Steel, Mr. G. J. Spink, Mr. L. O. Sang, Mr. Paul Servanin, Mrs. F. A. Waugh, and Mr. J. Johnson.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb. 21
Prime Cut	lb. 21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb. 20
Road—Shin	lb. 20
Brast—Ngau Nam	lb. 18
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb. 16
Steak—Ngau Yau Pa	lb. 20
Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb. 30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb. 36
Dallock's Beans—Ngau No per set	9
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 45
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 60 cents
Head—Ngau Tan	each 80
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb. 13
Hump—Ngau Kin	lb. 18
Feet—Ngau Keek	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	9
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 12
Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To	lb. 6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Tai-tau-kuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Kai Kwat	lb. 28
Leg—Young Kai	26
Shoulder—Young Shau	24
Saddle—Young On Yuk	16
Pig's Chindings—Chu Chong	4
Brains—Chu No	per set 3
Feet—Chu Keek	lb. 14
Fry—Chu Chap	20
Head—Chu Tan	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each 19
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	each 10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Kai Kwat	24
Leg—Chu Fai	28
Loin—Chu Hau Tan	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young	
Tau Keuk	set 60
Heart—Young Sam	each 8
Kidneys—Young Yiu	each 13
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pig, to order—Chu Tai	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	20
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1 lb. 20
Lard—Chu Yau	—

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 25
Bream—Pin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish	—
Carp—Li Yu	22
Outfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	18
Crabs—Hoi	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mai Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tat To Sha	19
Kels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frog—Tin Kai	36
Gampru—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Hap Yu	17
Herring—Tao Pat	22
Habbut—Cheung Kwan Kap	23
Labrus—Wong Ma Yu	20
Loach—Wa Yu	26
Lochee—Lung Ha	22
Mackerel—On Yu	22
Shark—Mong Yu	54
Mullet—Tat Yu	18
Crayfish—Shang Ho	16
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Pomfret—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Pa Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret—Black—Hak Cheung	23
Pomfret—White—Pak Cheung	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	54
Ray—Pa Pau Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	16
Snake—Mun Yu	14
Sole—Ma Yu	23
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Shrimp—Pa Yu	8
Silurid—Ha	36
Sole—Lap Yu	24
Sole—Tat Yu	28
Tongue—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Tat Yu	13
Turbot—Tat Yu	13
Turbot—Tat Yu	13

Poultry.

Chickens—Kai	20
Cocks—Kai	20
Ducks—Kai	20
Geese—Kai	20
Guinea—Kai	20
Pheasants—Kai	20
Partridges—Kai	20
Quails—Kai	20
Snipe—Kai	20
Turkeys—Kai	20
Wans—Kai	20

Geese—Nga	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Holow—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	each 24
Turkeys, Cock—Pa Kai Kung	lb. 60
Turkeys, Hen—Pa Kai Na	lb. 50
Snipe—Sha Tin	each 22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Quail—Om Chun	—
Partridges—Che Ku	—

FRUITS

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 35
Apples, (California)—Kam Shau	—
Ping Ko	18
Bananas, (tride)—Macao—San	5
Heung Chiu	—
Carambola—Yeung To	11
Cocoanuts—Y. Tao	each 10
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb. 8
Lemons, America—Sam Shan	—
Ling Mung	7 each
Lichees, Dried, (small stone)—Lai Chi Kiu	lb. 28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang	—
Oranges, (Canton), (Sour)—Shan-sheng Tim Chang	—
Pears, (Canton), (Cooking)—Shi Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Passionfruit, Large—Heung He	12
Plantain—Tat Chiu	02
Pumelo, Siam—Taim Lo Yau	each 11
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 14
Grapes—Po Tai Tin	23

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	each 4
Beans, Sprout—Nga Tai	lb. 4
Long—Tat Kok	9
Beet Root—Hung Tai Tau	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa	5
Red—Hung Ke	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common)—Kai Tai	8
Shanghai—Ye Tai	18
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	—
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tai Faleach	—
(Medium)	—
(Small)	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese—Jong Kian Tai	9
Chilies, Dried—Kau Tai Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	12
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Lio	lb. 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Yung Tau	lb. 8
Green, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
Ginger, old—Lo Keung	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	46
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	each 08
Lettuce—Young Shung Tai	each 1
Water Chestnuts—Me Tai	lb. 5
Mandarin—Kwai	—
Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tai Ku	lb. 10
Onions, Bombay—Yang Chung Tai	8
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	lb. 8
Onions, Shanghai—Shung-hoi	—
Chung Tai	8
Parley—Kau Tai	120
Potato, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Japanese—Yai Pun Shu Tai	lb. 3
American—Yai Kai Shu Tai	lb. 3
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	lb. 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tat Wong	—
Shallots—Kong Chong Tai	7
Spinach—Yin Tai	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	4
Taro—Wu Tai	4
Turip, Funt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
V. etable Marrow—Tat Kwa	5
Water Cress—Tat Young Tai	18
Lily root—Lin Nga	5
Yams—Tat Shu	9

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1915-1916.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 6 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tidegauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

December 21st to 27th 1917.			
Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean
1st	1.15	1.15	1.15
2nd	1.15	1.15	1.15
3rd	1.15	1.15	1.15
4th	1.15	1.15	1.15
5th	1.15	1.15	1.15
6th	1.15	1.15	1.15
7th	1.15	1.15	1.15
8th	1.15	1.15	1.15
9th	1.15	1.15	1.15
10th	1.15	1.15	1.15
11th	1.15	1.15	1.15
12th	1.15	1.15	1.15
13th	1.15	1.15	1.15
14th	1.15	1.15	1.15
15th	1.15	1.15	1.15
16th	1.15	1.15	1.15
17th	1.15	1.15	1.15
18th	1.15	1.15	1.15
19th	1.15	1.15	1.15
20th	1.15	1.15	1.15
21st	1.15	1.15	1.15
22nd	1.15	1.15	1.15
23rd	1.15	1.15	1.15
24th	1.15	1.15	1.15
25th	1.15	1.15	1.15
26th	1.15	1.15	1.15
27th	1.15	1.15	1.15

ECZEMA IN RASH ON HEAD, FACE

And Neck. Mass of Sore Eruptions. Burning Terrible. Kept Awake. Cuticura Entirely Healed.

"A few months after birth my daughter had eczema on her head, face, and neck. It first appeared as a rash and her head was one mass of sore eruptions. The irritation and burning were terrible and used to keep her awake nearly all night. I had to cover her hands to prevent her from scratching. After a year I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I did. After using about two tins she was nearly healed, and by the time I had used three tins she was entirely healed. (Signed) Mrs. Mary Sumner, Well House Farm, Eversley, Nr. Winchester, Hants., Eng., August 15, 1916. No better toilet preparations exist than Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 20th. 12A. 33A.—The anticyclone has decreased in intensity, and with few exceptions, pressure has decreased slightly to moderately throughout the area; a depression is situated to the N.E. of Hokkaido.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 81.48 inches, against an average of 82.70 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 21st December:—

1.—Hongkong to Cape Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China: between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China: between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN HONGKONG.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends, and begins during the month of Dec. 1917:

Date	Ends	Begin
Dec. 20th	8.45 a.m.	5.55 p.m.
" 21st	8.45	5.55
" 22nd	8.46	5.56
" 23rd	8.46	5.56
" 24th	8.47	5.57
" 25th	8.47	5.57
" 26th	8.48	5.58
" 27th	8.48	5.58
" 28th	8.49	5.59
" 29th	8.49	5.59
" 30th	8.50	6.00
" 31st	8.50	6.00

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 20, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
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Tokio		29.53				W	1
Kochi		30.11				HW	1
Nagasaki		30.23				HW	1
Kagoshima		30.23				W	1
Osaka		30.23				W	1
Naha		30.23				W	1
Yokohama		30.19				HW	3
Honolulu		30.06				W	4
Wanchai	6.30	30.34	28	94	W	4	
Hankow							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Canton							
Hongkong							
Manila							
Shanghai		30.40	32	92	HW	1	
Shanghai		30.38	38	84	W	2	
Gtaly		30.18	50	83	W	2	
Amoy		30.20	54	80	W	1	
Swatow							
Takoku	6.30	30.13	55	98	W	4	
Shanghai		30.15				0	
Taiwan		30.12				0	
Koshin		30.64	66		HW	8	
Pescadore		30.12	63		HW	6	
Canton		30.15	57	94	HW	1	
Hongkong		30.16	58	73	HW	3	
Macao		30.17	59	73	HW	4	
Wanchow	6.30	30.11	59	73	HW	4	
Pakhoi							
Hiohow							
Phuilen	7.30	31.03	81	93	HW	4	
Tourane		29.88			HW	2	
Wanchow	6.30	30.78	79		HW	2	
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